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ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 15,274. 號四十七百二千五萬一第 日六十月二年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 1907. 五拜禮 號九十二月三年七零百九千一 香港 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. 568

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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, MARCH 29TH, 1907.

SPRAKING of the professed intention of the Government of China to abolish the traffic in opium, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL in the House of Commons was even more unhappy than usual. Mr. CHURCHILL is, of course, too young to remember the Burlingame Mission, and the promises of "moral reformation" which preceded and accompanied that clever travesty; and we are willing to allow that the history of our then negotiations with China is not interesting reading. Still, history has its disagreeable pages, as surgery has its disagreeable operations, and he would be but a short-sighted philanthropist who would, in his desire to avoid the unpleasant, forbid an operation necessary for the recovery of a patient on the plea that the sight of it was disagreeable to his ultra-sensitive nerves. Mr. CHURCHILL is not devoid of a certain sort of moral courage; and it certainly required a courage of some sort to stand up before the world and state that the Chinese Government had a determination to effect a stupendous moral reformation in the condition of its people; but this is the sort of moral courage which we see unfortunately practised almost daily by our forgers and perjurers, who in the hope of gaining an immediate end are content to run the risk of future exposure and punishment. A lecture on this desire of the Chinese bureaucratic body to effect the moral reformation of the people committed to its charge comes rather strangely at a time when, had it not been for the initiative of the foreign missionary element, no notice whatever would have been taken of the present appalling famine

in northern Kiangsu and elsewhere. Chinese official benevolence has a clever art of exercising itself by deputy, and of always contriving to end there, and to gentlemen of Mr. CHURCHILL's temperament, who are ever more ready to speak than to act, and substitute the promise for the performance, this style of benevolence affords unmitigated gloom. We spoke of the Burlingame Mission because the promises then given to the world are recorded in the annals of history, but in a small way it is curious and instructive to notice that our neighbours in Shanghai are suffering under the effects of a similar instance of deputal benevolence. A feather, tells the proverb, best shows how the wind blows; and the instance is apposite to the present position. The Government in its reforming mood announced that it was desirous to assimilate the practice of the law courts in China to those of Europe; and as the legal punishments in China were of a semibarbarous description, and the actual punishments inflicted were actually far worse, it gave out its intention of abolishing such punishments as bambooing, and a few more of similar subordinate character. Unfortunately though it was very particular to announce its intention in the foreign newspapers and native papers circulating in the open ports, it quite forgot to issue any proclamation which would compel obedience on the part of its own courts. Such things are perfectly well understood by the members of the bureaucracy from one end of China to the other, and indeed form one of the most treasured machines for adding to the perquisites of the official class, and through it of the central Government itself. The official classes have ever looked with jealousy on the foreign Settlements as on everything foreign, and all the more because the foreign idea of a court, that it is essentially an institution for the impartial administration of justice, finds no echo in the Chinese official mind. In fact, as the foreigner does his best to do away with the system of vails which obstruct the administration of justice in every Chinese court in the empire, he has become the natural enemy of the Chinese Official; and this latter thinks everything fair play by which he can in any manner circumvent him. The Imperial order to do away with corporal punishment in the administration of the courts has come in particularly handy for this purpose. The official's own respect for the Imperial orders is shown in the fact that in every yamen in the empire corporal punishments and torturing of prisoners and witnesses goes on as usual, and the Government at Peking does not make the slightest remonstrance. He, however, has a double aim in view in being particular in following the Imperial instructions in the Settlements. In the first place he is able to pose in the foreigners' eyes as an advanced reformer who had evolved a higher civilisation himself than they could boast of; and in the second it gave him the opportunity of secretly undermining the prestige and authority of the hated Municipal Council by casting discredit on the institution they had with so much trouble erected. As a fact, there has been at no period since the establishment of the foreign Settlements any danger on the part of the Chinese hierarchy to make them a success. The impossibility of having criminals punished in the native courts whose only offences had been against the foreigner, has been from the first notorious; and British officials and ministers of the calibre of the late Sir THOMAS WADE permitted themselves to be cozened into the idea that at last they had succeeded in putting an end to the abuse. Under the administration of men like the late Mr. KENNEDY the institution worked without over much friction, but under his successors, who fell under the influence of the Young China party, all the old abuses were revived, and the institution rapidly became a means of screening the native criminal from punishment. Very much could not be done, it is true, as the apprehension of the offender was in the hands of the Municipal police, who also took measures that once apprehended he was not permitted to escape from custody. This was the true ground of the anxiety of the Chinese officials to get the control of the jails into their own hands. Foolishly, the regulations sanctioned by a British Minister gave the magistrate power to inflict punishments even against the protest of the foreign assessor, and this was taken advantage of to make the punishments ridiculously light, and out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence. If the culprit, by any amount of juggling could be got into the city even this display of consistency was dropped, and the culprit did not fall within a few days at

the most to regain his personal liberty none the worse for his momentary detention. Under these circumstances, the announcement of the intention of Peking, at the moment under the first glamour of "reform," fell on the wirepullers of the Mixed Courts as the gentle dew from heaven. They could now plead the orders of Peking, which, they did not fail to impress on the minds of the foreign objectors, had met with the high approval of all their Governments, and many was the chuckle with which the discomfited of the foreigner by his own weapons was witnessed by the native reactionist.

Now everyone except those who are willfully blind can see that with regard to the Opium trade exactly the same game, only on a much larger scale, is being played. It never was a secret, even at the time, to those who were able to take a wider view of affairs, that the true objection at the beginning to the import of Opium, even by those Chinese statesmen who were really conscientious in their opposition, was financial: they thought that it was a pity for China that so much ready money (for in those days opium had always to be paid for by money down) should leave the country actually without return. With most of the officials, who were themselves in fact the principal dealers in the drug, the complaints against the import were merely made with the object of creating an artificial scarcity. If by a cheap profession of high motives, unaccompanied by acts, the Chinese officials could so play on the feelings of the innocent foreigner that he would stand by approvingly while the import of foreign-grown opium was actually pretermitted, China, which in this case meant the private perquisites of the official classes, would be by so many millions the richer. There is enough here to overcome the scruples of many more rigid moralists than the Chinese official hierarchy. This is the position which such ill-informed statesmen as the greater part of His Majesty's present official advisers are incapable of comprehending. We have before uttered the warning that, however well disposed, the Chinese Government has not the power to interfere to any practical extent with opium smoking nor opium cultivation in China. Still, were it proceeding in the hopeless task from conscientious motives, and a real desire to benefit the country, we ought not consistently with our own professions to permit this to stand in the way of our leading all the assistance in our power to the work. The remarkable feature of the whole agitation is that nowhere do we find any effort made to convert into action the undoubtedly fine sentiments which have been expressed. In one or two of the Settlements at Tientsin we indeed hear of opium smoking being forbidden, but as in the case of the pretended abolition of corporal punishment in Chinese courts, that is only intended to take place where the foreigner is to bear the brunt. It was doubtless a scheme worthy of the astuteness of a Chinese statesman of the first rank to devise a plan, whereby without any more personal inconvenience than is involved in the enunciation of a philanthropic proclamation, the foreigner should be induced to acquiesce in the conversion into an Alsatia for crime of all kinds of the Shanghai Foreign Settlements. This, however, is after all a comparatively small matter which may eventually be got over by the exercise against him of the Chinese officials' own tactics. But the other involves a very grave national loss; and this the worse that not we ourselves, but a large section of our unrepresentative Indian fellow subjects will have to bear the burden. This to would-be statesmen of the calibre of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL is a matter of light concern; that astute gentleman and his official chief, the Earl of ELGIN, being engaged more with bringing the legislation of the Colonies into better accordance with the overwhelming opinion of the House of Commons, than in studying to preserve the Empire. Such an experiment was tried a little more than a century ago, and we should have thought that the lesson had been sufficiently impressed on the mind of every would-be statesman, however wilfully ignorant of the teachings of history. But the new century has drawn aside the curtain from the abysses of ignorance and ineptitude which still remain, only awaiting a favourable opportunity to reappear.

A coolie was sentenced by Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours, in the stocks of two charges of stealing tumbler and other articles from Mr. Leshire's house, and also from the Café Weismann.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday. The principal business will be the consideration of applications for modifications of requirements of certain sections of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

Another fatal plague case (Chinese) was reported yesterday.

The operetta "Dick Whittington and his cat" will be given at the Kowloon Docks on Saturday night.

The Bedford, cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine, having had her port main engine bearings adjusted, after steam trials in the North Sea, left for the China Station to take the place of the Diadem, cruiser, Capt. C. H. Umfraville.

M. Fallières received in private audience last month Prince Nashimoto, cousin of the Emperor of Japan, who after the lectures at the Ecole Polytechnique is shortly starting to join a regiment on the eastern frontier to complete his studies.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Singapore informing them that the result of the crushing of the Rand Australian Gold Mining Co. for the past four weeks is 680 ozs. gold from 5,833 tons of stone.

An unpleasant taste of the inconveniences of travel in the tropics was experienced by T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught during the journey by train from Rome to Raagoom. They were invaded at dinner time, by white ants, and so insistent were the insects that the carriage had to be cleared, both of travellers and ants, and everything relaid.

A most unsatisfactory state of affairs is reported from Vladivostok. The dearth of officers is becoming increasingly apparent, and that there should be a disinclination on the part of officers to serve there is not to be wondered at, seeing that many of them have to live with their families in earth-huts. The townspeople are complaining very much of the fortress, Gen. Irman, the recently appointed Commandant, intends to set about overhauling the fortress during the coming spring. The "Russian Island" is in quite a defenceless state.

The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., yesterday received a telegram from the Head Office stating that the net profits of this Bank for the past year to 31st December 1906, including the amount brought forward, £90,800; were that at the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders the Directors would recommend a final dividend of 3½ per cent on "A" and "B" shares making 6 per cent for the year, free of income tax; and that £35,000, be placed to Reserve, £2,000 to Office Pension Fund, and £20,000 carried forward.

The year's Richard Wagner Festival in the Prinzregenten-theatre at Munich will be held on the following dates: The Ring of the Nibelung from the 14th to 19th August, 25th August to 2nd September and 9th to 14th September, Tristan and Isolde on the 12th, 21st and 26th August and 7th September, the Mastersingers of Nuremberg on the 24th August and 5th September, Tannhäuser on the 23rd August and 4th September. Before the Wagner Festival there will be a cycle of Mozart's operas including Don Giovanni, 1st and 7th August; Figaro's Wedding 3rd and 9th August, and Così fan tutte, 5th and 11th August.

The negotiations between Russia and Japan are continuing, as yet informally, no official sitting, but only private discussions, having taken place since Christmas. Moreover, not one contentious question has been actually settled yet. None the less, however, a perceptible change for the better is noticed in the spirit which each side brings to the consideration of the demands formulated by the other side. The negotiators are actuated by an efficacious desire to strike up a working agreement on the basis of very real concession concerning the nature of which nothing definite can be made known as yet. What may now be affirmed without fear of contradiction or error is that an arrangement will be arrived at without serious hitch.

The disappearance of Lieut. F. C. G. Tryon, the Dorsetshire Regt., who has been missing since the evening of January 30, when he went to London from Dorchester upon a day's leave, has not yet been cleared up. All inquiries by the police and private detectives have resulted in no discovery of any substantial clue to account for his continued absence. Lieut. Tryon is 26 years of age. On Wednesday, January 30, he left Dorchester to go to London with the intention of making certain purchases prior to his departure for India on February 5. Arriving at Waterloo he went to the Hotel Metropole where he engaged a room and left his luggage. After dining at the hotel he went, it is presumed to the Athenaeum, and returned to the hotel just before 2 o'clock a.m. He is then said to have changed his clothes and left the hotel again. Beyond this his movements cannot be traced.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow (Saturday) 30th March:—

Marches Nos 2 and 1 "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar  
Valse "Espanna," Waldteufel  
Selection "Gondoliers," Sullivan  
Song "Thou shalt and Thou shalt," Hope Temple  
Overture "Light Cavalry," Strauss  
Mazurka "Ein Liebesdu," Enast  
Selection "The Geisha," Jones  
Dorvish Chorus "In the Sudan," Sebek  
Dinner Menu—Hors D'Oeuvres—Cassiac  
Croustons, Soup—Mock Turtle, Fish—Rolled  
Fish & Potatoes—Pigeon Parrot and Green  
Peas, Stewed Sweetbread and Tomatoes, Cucumbers  
au Gratin, Curry—Squab, Curry, Joints—  
Roast Saddle of Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast  
Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Boiled Corned Ox  
Tongue and Carrots, Cold Game Pie and Mixed  
Salad, Sweets—Toast Pudding, Noyau Ice Cream  
and Finger Cakes, Topsy Cake, Dessert—Coffee  
—Fruit.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC CONTRACT.

LONDON, March 28th.

The House of Commons has approved the Canadian Pacific Mail contract after opposition.

## NEW CABINET MEMBER.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, P.C., has joined the Cabinet.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is stated that the French demands comprise the punishment of the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp, an indemnity to his family, and a contribution to the philanthropic institutions in Morocco. They also demand that previous outrages, on Frenchmen, for which reparation has not been obtained, shall be dealt with.

LATER.

The German semi-official press declare their readiness to support the French demands for satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, and deny, indignantly, the accusation of stirring up the Moors against the French, which charge the Paris newspapers made; connecting the persistent opposition of the Germans to the installation of the wireless telegraphic system in various towns with the outbreak at Marrakesh, where Dr. Mauchamp had erected a flag-staff, mistaken by the Moors for a wireless installation.

LONDON, March 27th.

M. Pichon, speaking in the Chamber, enumerated a long list of grievances for which no reparation had been made by Morocco; the list included other murders and assaults, also obstructions to French commerce. France has now demanded the exemplary punishment of the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp, compensation to the family, the imprisonment of the Governor of Marrakesh and the fulfilment of previous demands. France appeals to the common action of all Europeans in Morocco in face of the most savage and the most fanatical of Mussulman populations. This is manifestly addressed to Germany.

## MURDER OF A RUSSIAN IN PERSIA.

LONDON, March 27th.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Teheran wires that a Russian subject has been murdered by the populace at Sahzar.

## DISMISSED WITH DISGRACE.

## NAVAL LIEUTENANT COMMITTED TO PRISON.

Early last month, at Albany, in West Australia, a naval court-martial sat on board of H.M.S. Encounter dealing with charges of desertion and embezzlement against Lieutenant Charles Montague Foote, of H.M.S. Encounter, Senior Lieutenant on the Australian Station. Foote was reported as having deserted before the Encounter sailed from Fremantle for Singapore on January 8, and he was arrested in Perth on January 31st. It appeared that the accused, while president of the canteen committee, applied the sum of £32 of the ship's money to his own use. He confided his position on January 7th to the commander, who advised him to go ashore and try to raise the money, and he obtained leave to do so, but did not again appear on board by the time of the sailing of the vessel. The defence was a denial of any intention to desert and a repudiation of all blame by embezzlement. The accused claimed that the liability was a civil debt, as by using the money he thought he was merely running into debt.

The finding of the Court was as follows:— "The Court find that the first charge against the prisoner is proved, and that the second charge—that of embezzlement—is not proved; but that the prisoner is guilty of fraudulently converting to his own use money which he had been entrusted, and adjudged him, the said Lieut. Charles Montague Foote, of the Royal Navy, to be imprisoned and kept in hard labour in one of His Majesty's gaols for the term of six calendar months, and at the expiration thereof to be dismissed with disgrace from His Majesty's service, such imprisonment being reckoned as commencing from the date hereof, February 7."

The disgraced officer is 34 years of age, and has a wife and two children in London. He has had 19 years' service altogether, having joined on January 15th, 1887. For two years prior to that date he was on H.M. training ship Britannia.

A terrible affair occurred at Port Moeraki, New Zealand, last month, when William Henry Hutchison, civil engineer and surveyor, met his death. Hutchison was bathing with his son in about 2½ ft. of water, when he suddenly exclaimed: "Get ashore quickly, I'm bitten!" The flesh of his right leg was stripped off to the bone. He struggled ashore, but died almost immediately from shock and loss of blood. The tragic occurrence was witnessed by his wife and mother.

## CITY HALL.

The annual meeting of shareholders in and subscribers to the City Hall was held there yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided and there were also present Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., Messrs. A. G. Wood, N. A. Stobs, B. Layton (treasurer), and Captain Marchant (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting:

The CHAIRMAN said—As is usual upon these occasions, I will request you to take the general report and statement of accounts as read. The Library was used by 13,777 non-Chinese and 6,529 Chinese visitors during 1906—an increase of 1,359 over those of 1905 in the former case and 1903 in the latter. The Museum was visited in 1906 by 7,638 non-Chinese and 167,217 Chinese, an enormous increase upon 1905—namely, an increase of 3,491 non-Chinese and 74,820 Chinese. There was a decrease of \$3,488.56 in takings at the theatre, due, I understand, to managers of touring companies not considering it advisable to visit Hongkong owing to the unfortunate disaster which befell the Colony on 18th September last. There was a slight increase however in takings from letting assembly and ballrooms, namely \$419.85. I understand that advance bookings for the theatre for the current year are very poor, but it is hoped that an improvement in this direction will be noticeable before long. The City Hall has unfortunately from time to time received much adverse criticism from those who fail to appreciate that its funds are limited, its revenue uncertain, and that its committee has to carefully control the expenditure. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to afford any further information that may be desired.

As there was no further discussion the report was adopted and the meeting concluded.

## DEATH FROM MISADVENTURE.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a jury conducted an inquiry yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy into the circumstances attending the death of Liu Sing, who leaped from the third storey verandah of a house in Aberdeen Street on Thursday last and succumbed to his injuries. Inspector Coysh stated that he was carrying out a visit of inspection in that street to see that there was no overcrowding, and apparently the party who were gambling in the third storey of this particular house were alarmed by the cry of police, somebody having mistaken him for a policeman. A panic ensued, and deceased leaped over the verandah into the street below, dying in a few minutes from the injuries received. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

## CLUB LUSITANO.

## DISSESSION ANNOUNCED.

When the litigation in connection with this Club was forward, it will be remembered that the Judge said there ought to be a settlement, and gave the members four months to come to their senses. We are glad to hear that the whole trouble is at an end, and that one of the founders, Mr. Cosulich Romano, has been reinstated, and the position he took up vindicated. At the ordinary half yearly meeting, when the accounts were passed, we understand that a committee of almost entirely new blood was elected, with Mr. F. J. V. Jorge as president. The Club is to be reconstructed on the basis of a strictly members' club.

## FIRE.

Yesterday fire was discovered to have broken out at 6 Lee Yuen Street, a narrow thoroughfare leading between Queens' Road and Des Voeux Road. The Brigade turned out under Captain Lyons and Chief Inspector Baker, and when they arrived on the scene they found that the flames had gained a strong hold. Fortunately there was a fair supply of water, and the firemen soon had the satisfaction of extinguishing the fire, having also succeeded in confining the outbreak to the house in which it started. This, however, was completely gutted from top to bottom, and the valuable furniture which it contained was destroyed. The adjoining houses suffered a little, the chief damage being from water. While fighting the flames three of the firemen had a narrow escape. They were on the stairway, when the roof collapsed, but jumped clear before the debris reached them.

## ST. PETER'S ORGAN FUND.

## SACRED RECITAL TO-NIGHT.

At St. Peter's Church, West Point, this (Good Friday) night at nine o'clock, the "Alexandra Quartet"—two tenors, male alto, and bass—are giving a recital of sacred music, to help the Organ Fund. There is no charge for admission, but a collection will be taken. The event, as will be seen by the following programme, deserves the attention of music lovers:—

Quartette "God is a Spirit" ("Woman of Samaria")  
Alto Solo "He was despised" ("Messiah") Handel  
Tenor Recit "And they came to a place named Gethsemane"  
Bass Solo "Could ye not watch with me?" "Crucifixion"  
Quartette "Jesus, bowed in bitter anguish"  
Tenor Recit "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart" ("Messiah") Handel  
Mr. S. Moore.  
Quartette "Jesu, Word of God"  
Tenor Solo "King ever glorious" ("Crucifixion")  
Mr. A. E. Patte.  
Quartette "Cast thy burden upon the Lord" ("Elijah") Mendelssohn  
Bass Solo "Through the darkness" ("Stabat Mater") Rossini  
Mr. H. J. Reed.  
Quartette "Gode loved the world" ("Crucifixion")  
Stainer

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, March 29th.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## DISPUTED POSSESSION OF TIN.

The case was concluded in which the Koo Quon firm, Bun Tin-kee and Thong Seng sued the Yan On Marine Insurance and Godown Co. and the King Kee firm. The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that they were entitled to a first charge on 590 slabs of tin which had been stored in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s premises to the order of Mr. G. H. Wakeman, to the extent of \$40,288.15. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. George Hastings), appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. M. W. Slade, (instructed by Mr. H. Hursthouse, of Messrs. Deacons and Bowley's Office) for the King Kee, and Mr. A. C. Hiltner, (of Messrs. Deacons, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendants.

After hearing lengthy evidence his Lordship reserved his decision.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNJEE JUDGE).

## A PROMISSORY NOTE DISPUTED.

Bhola Singh sued So Shan and his wife to recover \$72 due on a promissory note. When the defendants appeared before his Lordship both admitted the debt.

His Lordship—Very well, judgment and costs.

Then the first defendant, the husband, explained to his Lordship that he was liable, and afterwards the woman produced receipts to show that she had redeemed her promise.

His Lordship then found that there were two bills, and although the woman said she had paid, she could not produce receipts.

The case was adjourned until others had been settled. When it was again called on, Mr. Gardiner (of Messrs. Bratton and Hett) who appeared for the plaintiff, asked—Do you want the plaintiff?

His Lordship—No, I will talk to the defendants a little more, I think.

The second defendant, the woman, then hastened to explain things.

His Lordship—Put her in the box; she runs the show.

Second defendant, after being sworn—Now let me explain to your Lordship.

His Lordship—That's what I want you to do.

Defendant, proceeding, said that in the twelfth month of the year before last she and her husband borrowed \$12 from the plaintiff. She got the money and gave it to her husband to carry on business, and it was her finger mark that was attached to the promissory note.

His Lordship—What about the second note?

Defendant—My husband signed this note and gave it to the plaintiff, and I got it back from the plaintiff.

His Lordship—You are speaking about the first, I want to know about the second.

Defendant—In the fourth month of last year my husband gave me \$100 and then went away to attend to his business. In the fifth month Bhola Singh asked me to pay the money and I made a finger mark to the promissory note.

His Lordship—Very well, judgment and costs, and if she takes my advice she'll hear up the first note. As for the first defendant he shouldn't try to tell his wife what to say.

This remark, when interpreted, had the effect of again making the defendants desirous to explain, but his Lordship did not wish to hear, and said to the bailiff—All right, put them out.

CHINESE BUSINESS METHODS.

The Kae Shan Co. sued the Tai Hang Cheong firm to recover \$12 due for printing.

The master of the defendant firm denied liability, remarking that the goods had been ordered by one of the hands.

His Lordship—But the order has the chop of your firm on.

Defendant—Every one in the shop has access to the correspondence chop, from the master down to the cook.

His Lordship—That's what I say. More fool you.

Defendant—It is not only myself, but such is the case in every shop.

His Lordship—If you allow this sort of thing to go on you must suffer. What I say is that an accountant can bind his master's credit unless you can prove to me he had no authority so to do.

Defendant—In that case, my Lord, we'll have to close our business.

His Lordship—There is not only the question about the chop, but the question about the man who put the chop on. That man was the accountant, and in the usual way he has authority to bind his master's credit.

Defendant—These goods were not supplied for the use of my shop; the accountant got them for his own use and benefit.

His Lordship—And he's run away, I suppose. Well, you'd better pay. Judgment and costs for plaintiff.

## CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

The local office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China yesterday received the following telegram from their Head Office:

"At the approaching meeting of shareholders, the Directors will recommend a dividend for this past half year at 13 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, that \$25,000 be written off Bank Premises Account, that £100,000 be placed to Reserve, (which will then stand at £1,075,000), that £28,000 be carried forward as undivided profit and that a Bonus of 10 per cent be paid to the staff of the Bank."

## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Club's last match of the season will take place on (Saturday), 30th inst., against a League XV. Play to commence at 1.30 p.m. The following have been selected to represent the Club:—Messrs. W. C. D. Turner, R. Hancock, T. F. Pearce, A. H. Young, Major H. E. Lewis, 119th Infantry, Lt. H. E. Stanger-Leather, I.M.S., W. A. Powell, H. W. Woodward, B.N., R. E. O. Bird, W. Peake, R. A. B. Pousouby.

## H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1907.

It is proposed to commence the annual Tournament on the Cricket Ground on (Wednesday), 3rd April, 1907, and the following week days until finished.

The following events are open to members:—A. Championship, B. 1 Single Handicap "A" Class, B. 2 Single Handicap "B" Class, C. Double Handicap, D. Professional Pairs. Entrance fee \$2.00 each event towards cost of prizes.

For events B. 1 and B. 2 the Tennis Committee reserve the right to place competitors in either Class.

The Special Rules governing the Tournament will be found in the Club Rules.

Entries close on Monday, April 1st, 1907.

## CANTON RAILWAY POSITION CLARIFIED.

SECRETARY OF THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY INTERVIEWED.

Our Canton correspondent writes on March 27th:—

I had an interview with the secretary of the Yuet-Han Railway Company yesterday and asked him a series of six questions which I append herewith with his answers:—

(1) What is the point on which the shareholders of the Yuet-Han Railway Company differ?

This was how the dispute originated: The time limited for the payment of the first call of 20 per cent on the Company's shares expired at the end of the 5th moon last year (Chinese). Messrs. Chan and Yeung of Hongkong took the lead to invite people to take up shares in Hongkong and about \$150,000 were subscribed. As the first instalment on these shares was not forthcoming during the 5th moon the Company wrote on several occasions to the Hongkong representatives reminding them that the time for paying the first call was about to expire, but no notice was taken of the repeated applications. Finally the Company delegated special messengers to Hongkong to call on them personally. Messrs. Chan and Yeung replied that they had already collected the first instalment and invested the money in local foreign banks. They were requested to forward the deposit receipts to the Company, but refused to do so on the ground that the Company was not properly established. On receipt of the above reply the Company petitioned ex-Viceroi Shun requesting His Excellency to direct the cancellation of all shares subscribed by Hongkong merchants. Ex-Viceroi Shun memorialized the Bureau of Railway Affairs at Peking to that effect and obtained their sanction.

(2) Are accounts in order? (As rumour accused the management of having invested part of the funds in unstable establishments).

The monies collected from the first call have all been deposited in local banks and business establishments and the Company holds receipts from them. The officials have audited the accounts with the exception of the daily running accounts which is an insignificant item. They have found them all correct. To the best of my knowledge and belief I am able to state that the banks and firms in which the Company's money is invested are all sound establishments. Surely after the accounts were audited the officials must have called on these establishments or made inquiries as to their position.

(3) What is the total amount of shares subscribed and how much has been actually paid?

The actual amount collected on the first instalment was \$8,817,562 and this figure represents the number of shares subscribed. This, of course, does not include shares subscribed by the Hongkong merchants.

(4) What is the construction plan and is work carried out at present?

Owing to lack of civil engineers at present the Company will push on with the work only at this end of the line. We have three engineers at present, Mr. K. G. Kwong, Engineer-in-Chief, and Messrs. S. Yamamoto (Japanese) and G. Sherron (Norwegian). The two latter are assistant engineers. The work is progressing slowly but satisfactorily.

(5) How long will it take to complete the Kwangtung section within six years from now?

(6) Is the Company registered and what are its statutes?

The Company sent a memorial to Peking about two years ago applying for its registration and the Throne has acknowledged receipt of the memorial and placed on record that such application was duly made. But so far the certificate of registration has not been issued. The Company has complied with the statutes laid down by the Bureau of Commerce at Peking for limited companies.

A meeting of the shareholders will be held on the 2nd prox. to decide whether the Company will reject or admit the Hongkong shareholders. As the meeting hall in the Company's Head Office is too small for an important meeting of this kind a large shed has been erected at Wong Sha for the accommodation of three to four thousand people.

## HONGKONG'S NEW BISHOP.



THE REV. CANON LANDER.

Canon Lander is the son of Mr. J. G. H. Lander, of Bishop Oakes Manor, Staffordshire. He was born in 1861, and received his educational training for the ministry at Trinity College and Ridley Hall, Cambridge. In 1881 he was ordained by the late Bishop Ryle to the curacy of St. Bride's, Liverpool, and four years later was appointed vicar of St. Benedict's, Everton. It was here that he found scope for the exercise of that warm-hearted zeal and activity which have all along characterised his work in Liverpool, and endeared him to the hearts of his parishioners, says the *Liverpool Courier*. His great and abiding interest in education led to the building of new schools there, and he did much to stimulate and develop the life of the church in this part of the city. Vicar of St. Philip's, Litherland, which position he took up in 1896, Canon Lander was able to do a great deal in the way of church extension amongst a rapidly-growing population. The needs of the district became very pressing and the task which he set himself to perform was a heavy one. How he succeeded in his endeavour to meet the requirement for more accommodation is well known. To his energy was largely due the erection of two mission halls, and he had much to do with the building of the new Church of St. Andrew, the while his educational propensities found an outlet on the Litherland School Board, of which he was chairman. In 1904 Canon Lander was appointed to the honorary canonry of Liverpool, and in the following year he succeeded Canon Hodgkin as vicar of St. Cyprrian's, Edgehill. Here his broad sympathies, his eloquent preaching, and his qualities as a kind friend and wise-counselor have been appreciated to the full, and the congratulations which are being showered upon him in regard to his new appointment are mingled with a sincere regret at his severance from the parish. Amongst other positions which Canon Lander has filled with distinction are hon. chaplain to the Liverpool Lay Readers and secretary to the local auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society, and secretary to the Liverpool Cathedral Chapter.

Canon Lander has been twice married, his first wife, who died in 1902, being formerly Miss Fletcher, daughter of Mr. J. P. Fletcher, of The Grange, Edge-lane. The present Mrs. Lander, to whom he was married last year, is the daughter of Mr. H. Crawford Smith, ex-M.P. for Tyneside.

## NANNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

March 17th.

## OPENING CUSTOMS CEREMONY.

It is now a matter of over 10 years since Nanning, or Nanning, as it is pronounced in Cantonese, was nominally declared an "open" port.

After a lapse of the above-mentioned period this place was officially announced to be effectively "opened" to foreign trade from the 1st January 1907. Yesterday Chinese placards informed the public at large that the opening ceremony of the Imperial Maritime Customs House, known everywhere as San Kwan is the New Customs, was to take place to-day.

Ten o'clock in the forenoon was the appointed time of the function. Long before that hour all interested parties had arrived on the scene. The entire Customs personnel consisting of Mr. E. von Strauch, Commissioner, Mr. R. D. Marsfield, assistant, and Mr. M. Neubauer, examiner, with the Chinese staff of clerks, writers, shapers, boatmen and tingeis in full state attire were there and several Chinese officials headed by the Taoist and the chief of the local Likin department put in an appearance. The latter were dressed in their gorgeous robes.

Salutations, in a Chinese, were gone through and tea having been partaken of in a houseboat specially engaged for this day, the Customs House was declared open for the transaction of public business, which it will commence on the morrow.

A grand fanfare of five crackers and the discharge of several guns the yellow banner with the symbolic dragon was hoisted and unfurled. A vast and interested crowd witnessed the ceremony and shortly after completion of which the company present dispersed.

The Customs will operate pro tem on a floating temple which has been requisitioned for that purpose, and in a month's time they will move into new offices, a portion which is now being put together here.

## "SPOTTED FEVER."

IS IT A CHINESE DISEASE?

The *Daily Mail* publishes the following:—Was spotted fever introduced into this country by Chinese? Captain Etti, of the European Eastern Asia Traders Association, himself of Chinese parentage and a well-known authority on the affairs of the Celestial Empire, declares that it was.

"It is a disease which is common among Chinese, especially in the interior of the country," he said to a *Daily Mail* representative. "It is not found so much on the seaboard, where the air is clearer and purer, but inland, where fogs frequently arise, it is very prevalent."

"I have long studied the symptoms and history of the disease, and know about it. It is one which has been peculiar to the yellow peoples, I am certain that it has been brought here by Chinese. The germ of spotted fever will not live in clear air but is deadly where there is fog and murriness. On the Yangtze River I have known it to travel fifty miles in two days in the foggy days in spring and autumn."

"They call it the shiver in China, and in the province of Huenan I have known 15,000 people die in one year from it. I know a remedy which is used in China, and which is absolutely sure to prevent fatal results if applied in the incipient stages of the disease."

## FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

Mr. A. P. Renne of the Hongkong Milling Co., informs us that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, local agents of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., have paid the Milling Co's claim in full for the *Deloto* cargo.

## NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The Tientsin Pagar Dock Board have successfully launched the steamer *Wilhelmina* which is to be placed on the coastwise service of Dutch West Borneo. She was built to the order of the Handel en Industrie Maatschappij Wilhelmina in Rotterdam, and after undergoing her speed trials will leave at an early date for Pontianak.

## BILL AND GONG.

The competition between the B. I. S. N. Company and the Bengal Steam Navigation Company, of Rangoon, in passenger rates is still as keen as ever. Deck passengers by the *Tanaka* to Calcutta the other week were charged Rs. 5, one rupee less than their rivals were charging. The Bengal Steam Navigation Co. then followed suit, proclaiming the reduction through the medium of bell and gong ringers.

## ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Yesterday morning as the *Shan* was leaving Douglas Wharf for Macao, stern first, the strong breeze apparently caught her stern and swung her round among the sampans. It was impossible to stop the engines, otherwise the vessel would have collided with Pottinger Street Wharf, and her propeller smashed one or two of the small craft. A girl and boy were drowned, and a woman and an old man were severely injured.

## SEYDLITZ'S TOBACCO CARNO.

It will be remembered that an expert in tobacco was early last month despatched from Sumatra to Colombo to see what could be done with the damaged tobacco landed from the German steamer *Seydlitz*. The following telegram has been received in Amsterdam from the representative there of underwriters on the *Seydlitz* tobacco:—

"Heinsius (the expert) has abandoned, because, after reconditioning tobacco (he) considered the value to be below estimated cost, will be sold by auction next Tuesday; failing to obtain an offer must be effectually destroyed. I have telegraphed to every cigar-maker Madrid, Amsterdam, and Trieste (Trichopoulos?)."

## YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

The disasters on the water of late have made the boating population nervous, and the extraordinarily sudden blow which swept Hongkong in the early hours of yesterday morning terrified the boating population, who awakened to find their small craft dancing like cockle shells on the troubled water. Immediately there was a "hobbery," and the burning of joss sticks and the firing of crackers was resorted to, to propitiate the "storm god." He was not to be mischievous, however, for the gale subsided almost as quickly as it sprang up. In the evening there were further indications of bad weather, and before sunset yesterday most of the native craft sought shelter at Causeway Bay.

## ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHTERS.

The *Charguereux*, a French line operating round the world freighters, whose steamer *Amiral Hamelin* has arrived on Puget Sound from the Orient by way of Honolulu and San Francisco, has at the present time five steamers on the stocks building for additions to the line.

The new steamers, which are being built on the Loire, are each of 10,000 tons net, and the first will be placed in commission early next year. The company at present gives a monthly service from France to Puget Sound via the Orient and homeward via South America. The *Amiral Hamelin* is now en route from Japan to Puget Sound.

Her course follows: Dantzig to Port Said, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Taku Bay, the port of Tientsin and Peking, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and thence to

## THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

MOËT AND CHANDON  
"WHITE SEAL"  
AND  
"DRY IMPERIAL."

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

TELEPHONE No. 135.  
361WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mazatlan, Guaymas, Santa Rosalia, Autotaga, Valparaiso, Champerico, Iquique and other South American ports on both coasts and back to Dunkirk and Marseilles.

## CYCLONE STORM IN CEYLON.

Colombo papers, bearing dates from the 18th inst., report the occurrence of a terrific storm along the east coast of Ceylon on the previous Saturday and Sunday. Telegraphic communication was so seriously interrupted that it was impossible to get full details until much later in the week, when the Ceylon Steamship Co., Ltd. received news, via Trincomalee, that the *Lady Handcock* stranded at Kalkudah, on Sunday. It seems that when the cyclone commenced, Captain Whitley, seeing the serious state of the weather, wisely decided to run the steamer ashore, to avoid loss of life, and the ship now lies firmly embedded on a sand-bank, some 40 feet away from deep water. The passengers were the Rev. Mr. Trimmer, Messrs. Scott, Irrigation Engineer; P. Shuttlesworth, allipuran, Superintendent of Minor Road, and Mrs. Allagooon and family—and they lost nothing very thing. Mrs. Allagooon lost valuable silk clothes worth about \$2,000. The officials of the Ceylon Steamship Co., Ltd., are of opinion that the steamer cannot be pulled off, and that the only hope is by dredging. A native schooner was wrecked alongside the *Lady Handcock*, at Kalkudah. The vessel was entirely broken up. Of 14 men on board only six were saved; the bodies of the eight others were washed ashore, also some cargo. Some boatsmen are reported missing, but no definite information is available yet. The schooner *Sandera Lelani* is missing with 9 of the crew.

## GERMAN SHIPPING.

German shipping and commercial circles are in a fever of delight at the extraordinary progress which their over-sea shipping has been recently making. A few years more of such progress, they say, and the maritime supremacy of Britain will begin to be called in question. Take, for example, the Suez Canal. In 1882 British shipping through the Canal was over four million tons; in 1906 it had risen to eight and a half millions, or a trifle over 100 per cent. increase. In 1882 German shipping was 127,000 tons; in 1906, two and a quarter millions, an increase of about 1,700 per cent. In 1882 England owned 81 per cent. of all shipping passing through the canal, in 1906 the percentage had sunk to 67. In 1882 Germany owned only 21 per cent. of her shipping, this had risen to over 16 per cent. Equal jubilation has been caused by figures recently published by the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-America lines, with regard to the enormous increase of their tonnage, which is now far in excess of that of any British rival, and is rapidly increasing. Both lines are rapidly developing their trade with the Far East and in seas which until a few years ago were British preserves. Their lines to India, China, the Straits Settlements, and Japan are amongst their most flourishing ventures, and it now has been decided to put on steamers to trade with ports in the Persian Gulf. German captains not being above calling at any port, no matter how insignificant. Equally surprising are the figures with regard to shipbuilding. German yards have been fully employed, and during the past ten years the number of men employed in shipbuilding has increased fivefold. While Germans are entitled to rejoice at the progress of their shipping, Englishmen need not despair. The figures above show that while German tonnage through the Suez Canal increased a trifle over 2,000,000, English tonnage had increased 4,500,000 in the same period—considerably more than 100 per cent. better.

## "AT HOME" ON THE "VOORWAERTS."

Yesterday the Captain and officers of the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Voarwaerts* celebrated her maiden trip to Hongkong by an "at home," which was attended by many local residents, the launches which plied between Queen's statue pier and the steamer between the hours of four and six o'clock p.m. being well filled. The new *Voarwaerts* which is to plough Eastern waters was the centre of attraction on the harbour yesterday, and of course, was dressed with bunting for the occasion. Visitors were met on the gangway by Chief Officer Grimmer, and as the steamer conducted over the numerous steamers and made to "feel at home," the marked attention and hospitality of the officers generally being a feature of the celebration. The *Voarwaerts* was built in the Austrian Lloyd shipyard at Trieste. She was launched on September 23rd, 1906, and all was ship-shape and the vessel ready for sea by December of that year. Her net registered tonnage is 3,727 and her carrying capacity nearly 10,000 tons, while a speed of 14 knots an hour can be attained. She has a length overall of 452 feet a beam of 53 and a depth of 38 feet. She is fitted with two centrifugal triple expansion engines and four tubular boilers of the Hoodwin type, and being lighted throughout with electricity two dynamos are kept in readiness so that should anything go wrong with one the other can be immediately set in motion; therefore passengers will not be inconvenienced through the lights going out. Great attention has also been paid by the designers to the refrigerating plant, for which a special engine is engaged. All the ship's provisions are kept in the refrigerator, different varieties being assigned to different compartments. Beneath the vessel's main deck are four iron decks, built with the object of strengthening her, and although, as before stated, her large engine was built in Trieste, the auxiliary engines and other appliances come from the Ironyards of Brown and Co., Edinburgh. The ship is fitted with the firm's new patent "Electric" steering wheel, which is a great improvement in many respects on the old style. Being specially built for the Japan and China trade, nothing that conduces to the pleasure and comfort of travelling in the East has been overlooked. There are long sweeping decks for promenaders, inviting lounges, north the electric fan in the pretty little smoke room or in the ladies' room, while the cabins have large square port holes which provide the useful fresh air while steaming in the tropics. There are single, double and triple berth cabins, and in each a wardrobe is provided for every passenger. The saloon and accommodation is amply taken care of. Abate of this is the

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

## TALKING MACHINES

AND

## RECORDS.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

## MUSIC:

LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES

AND

## DANCE MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. 37

## COMPLEXION HANDS AND HAIR



Preserved Purified and Beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The World's Favorite Emollient for rashes, blemishes, eczemas, itchings, irritations, and scallings. For red, rough, and greasy complexions, for sore, itching, burning hands and feet, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every form of Skin Disease, from Itch to Eczema, from Tetter to Acne, including all cases of Cutaneous Disease, and this may be had of all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers, and sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Ointment, 25 cents. Total, 50 cents. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Ointment, 25 cents. Total, 50 cents.

hospital and apothecary's store, while in the fore hold the crew are quartered, the officers' cabins occupying the starboard side of the vessel. To the many pleasing features of the *Voarwaerts* must be added the courtesy of her officers. Yesterday they were hosts, and no doubt all who attended their "at home" will admit that in their trying duty they sustained themselves right royally.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Indra*, from New York via Suez left Singapore for this port yesterday morning. The C.P.R. str. *H.M.S. Athenian*, left Vancouver B.C. for Hongkong, (via usual ports of Call) at p.m. on Wednesday March 27th. The M.M. Co's str. *Ville de la Citadelle*, with the next French Mail, was to leave Saigon on at 4 a.m. to-day for this port. The N.Y.K. str. *Riojan Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 27th March, and is expected here on the 3rd April.

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.H.C., 5th Ed. Lictor's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## DOVE ROCK WHISTLING BUOY REPLACED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dove Rock Whistling Buoy, notified as having broken down on the 15th inst. has today been replaced by a similar Whistling Buoy. Buoy bears from Dove Rock S. 78° E. and distant about 14 cables.

A. HOLZ,  
Harbour Master.

Approved:—  
R. A. CURRIE,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs  
in charge.

Custom House,  
Swatow, 24th March, 1907. 668

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions from Mr. E. A. IRVING, to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY

the 2nd April, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., within his residence, No. 57, "Kinta," Mt. Kellet,

the Peak

THE WHOLE OF HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## C. U. S. R. A.

COPIES of Official Time Table of Meeting commencing on March 30th, 1907, have been forwarded to each unit concerned. Competitors are requested to apply to their Head Quarters for all information regarding date and time of competition.

B. H. FLEMING, Lieut.,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1907. 67

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Office of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land on South side of new road from Queen's Gardens to Magazine Gap Road and about 300 yards East of "Clovelly," in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lots	Section	Area	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1	1	137	137	137	137
2	2	137	137	137	137
3	3	137	137	137	137
4	4	137	137	137	137
5	5	137	137	137	137
6	6	137	137	137	137
7	7	137	137	137	137
8	8	137	137	137	137
9	9	137	137	137	137
10	10	137	137	137	137

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are

herby informed that their Goods, with the

exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables,

are being landed and stored at their risk into

the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 3rd April will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 3rd April at 3.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th

April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 5

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received

instructions from the Mortgagee to sell

by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,

the 2nd day of April, 1907, at 3 p.m., at his

SALES ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,

IN THE CITY.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTIES.

Registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section

1 and The Remaining portion of Section D of

Inland Lot No. 201, with the Buildings thereon

known as Nos. 2 and 3, TUN WO LANE,

Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be

obtained from the Auctioneer and from the

Vendor's Solicitor, Mr. H. K. HOLMES, 53,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 634

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AT

"BRAESIDE"

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

RESIDENCE standing in its own

grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and

Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well

Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine

View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road

(late of "Tang Yuen"). 145

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN

SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September 1905. 505

## KWONG TAI LOY.

RATTAN FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,

TIKTSIN CARPETS.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI SUN BLINDS,

MATTING of all Colours and

JAPANESE GOODS of all Descriptions.

No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HONGKONG. 2188

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

with which is incorporated

The China OVERLAND TRADER REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum

Postage \$2 to any part of the World

By Order,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

## INTIMATIONS

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6, of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (GOOD FRIDAY) and EASTER MONDAY, the 28th inst. and 1st proximo.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1907. 651

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, 28th March, and MONDAY,

1st April, all Departments will be Open

for Business from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Only.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 657

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

## OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES

will be CLOSED for the transaction of

Public Business TO-DAY (GOOD FRIDAY)

and EASTER MONDAY, the 28th March,

and 1st April, respectively.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 658

Re HIM YICK OPIUM AND YARN FIRM.

Late of

No. 307, DES VOUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

CERTAIN MONIES have been recovered

from the partners in the above Firm

which it is intended to divide equally among

the Creditors.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS

of the above Firm will be held at our Office

No. 38, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY,

the 15th day of April, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the

AFTERNOON, for the purpose of dividing the

monies so recovered.

Creditors are requested to send their Claims

to us on or before the 12th April next.

Dated the 27th day of March, 1907.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors for H. J. FOK and

other Creditors.

662

## WANTED.

LADY TYPIST, able to write shorthand.

Reply stating speed, previous experience,

salary required.

Address— "B," P.O. Box 386.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1907. 491

## FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Con-

versation and without translation by a

Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools)

and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English

Lady.

Apply by letter to— R. R.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1387

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AU-

STRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH

COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the Notice of the 20th

December last, Senders of Telegrams are

# For Consumption



ACCEPTABLE  
TO ALL CASTES.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,  
32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

The modern scientific treatment of consumption is directed to improving nutrition and controlling the symptoms. Angier's Emulsion does both. No other remedy has such a soothing, healing effect upon throat and lungs, and no other remedy will so invariably promote appetite, aid digestion and improve nutrition. From the very first indication of consumption, through every stage of the disease, no better remedy can be employed. Angier's Emulsion positively has no equal in the treatment of consumption, bronchitis, coughs and all lung affections. It is pleasant to take and agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs.

In three sizes.  
Of Chemists and Bazaars.

## Nature's Own Food

One ounce contains more food  
value than a beef steak.

TRY  
PLASMON

OATS  
COCOA

Go twice  
as far as  
any others

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Constipation, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALDEBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

## BOVRIL

is guaranteed the product  
of the finest Ox Beef.

A small quantity of BOVRIL added to Soups, Curries, Stews, &c., increases their nutritive value and improves their flavour.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Carcass Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK  
**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its worldwide reputation as the Best and only reliable Phosphoric Cure for Debility, Nervousness, Lassitude, Stomach Troubles, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Haemorrhaging, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred. It is immediate and permanent, all the Mysterious Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above cases with each bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

### BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

Speaking in the House of Commons last month in the course of a debate on the fiscal question, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said:

I challenge Mr. Lloyd-George's statement that we are holding our own. The right hon. gentleman's own Board of Trade Returns show that the exports to China, including Hongkong, from the United Kingdom increased by £3,244,000 on an average of five years, comparing 1890-94 with 1900-04. The increase in the case of Germany is £1,260,000. Our increase is greater, but our percentage of increase is very much less. (Tactical Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.) I expected that. Now, let us have the figures of the United States. They show an increase of £3,255,000. (Opposition cheers.) Yet this country is heading America out of the field. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd-George:—America sold £5,000,000 worth, Germany £3,338,000, and we sold £18,900,000. (Ministerial cheers.)

With regard to the above "E. C. J. M." writes to the Morning Post:—

It is somewhat strange that no mention was made of the figures for 1905, furnished in the report for the foreign trade of China prepared by the British Commercial-Attache at Peking from the Chinese Customs returns. The report shows that, whereas the imports from the United Kingdom rose from £2,195,710 in 1904 to £13,006,582 in 1905, an increase of £10,810,872, those from the United States rose during the same time from £4,79,562 to £11,56,574, an increase of £7,77,012. The imports from Hongkong are not included in these figures, the reason being that there is no method of determining accurately what share is enjoyed by each country in the large volume of trade passing through the island. But, as the merchants of every nationality enjoy unrestricted use of this magnificent trading depot for the South of China, there is every reason to suppose that the imports distributed from there are divided in much the same proportion as those passing through the Treaty Ports. In regard to this, a recent report, advanced by a Japanese importer to China, amounted to over nine millions sterling in 1905, a year when her energies were, of course, handicapped by the war; and there is every indication that Japanese competition will be even more formidable than American in the future. In fact, it is undeniable that the supremacy which England has long held in the commerce of China is seriously threatened, and that there is a distinct danger that in one of the largest markets of the world, one which gives promise of tremendous development in the future, the largest shares will fall to nations who are not handicapped by an antiquated fiscal system.

### A MARK TWAIN STORY.

In the North American Review for January 18th Mark Twain's Autobiography contains a very amusing sketch of his erratic brother. One of the adventures of this eccentric youth may be quoted:—

Once, when he was twenty-three or twenty-four years old, and was become a journeyman, he conceived the romantic idea of coming to Hongkong without giving us notice, in order that he might furnish to the family a pleasant surprise. If he had given notice he would have been informed that we had changed our residence, and that that gruff old sea-coast sailor, Dr. G., our family physician, was living in the house which we had formerly occupied, and that Orion's former room in that house was now occupied by Dr. G.'s two middle-aged maiden sisters. Orion arrived at Hongkong per steamer in the middle of the night, started with his customary eagerness on his excursion, his mind all on fire with his romantic project, and building and enjoying his surprise in advance.

When he arrived at the house he went around to the back door and slipped off his boots and crept upstairs and arrived at the room of those elderly ladies without having awakened any sleepers. He undressed in the dark and got into bed and snuggled up against somebody. He was a little surprised, but not much—for he thought it was his brother Ben. The maid that was being crowded out of a half-waking condition and protested against the crowding. That voice paralyzed Orion. He couldn't move a limb; he couldn't get his breath; and the crowded one discovered his new whereabouts and began to scream. This moved the paralytic Orion out of bed and into the fraction of a second. Both maids began to scream then, so Orion did not wait to get his whole wardrobe. He started with such parts of it as he could grab. He flew to the head of the stairs and started down, and was paralyzed again at that point, because he saw the faint yellow flame of a candle soaring up the stairs from below, and he judged that Dr. G. was behind it, and he was. He had an object in view, and he was. He was well enough fixed for an occasion like this, because he had a butcher-knife in his hand. Orion shouted to him, and this saved his life, for the doctor recognised his voice.

### TEA.

Some interesting facts regarding tea and its uses are given in an article in the Scientific American. Among the curious facts noted are some of the uses of the spent tea leaves by the economical Chinese. In the first place they may be dried and pressed into bricks to be used as fuel. One use of the tea is in curing pork, and pork thus cured is very highly esteemed. The ashes of the tea are used as fertilizer. At other times the spent leaves are stored, or allowed to stand a long time in water, to extract the tannin, which is used in making leather, and for producing a nut-brown dye. Sometimes the old leaves are used for fodder, or they may be mixed with new leaves to form what is known as "tea-leaves."

Tea has been largely used as money, and is still so used in many far-inland Chinese towns, and in Central Asia. The tea is pressed into bricks, or tablets, and stamped. It then circulates as current coin. These bricks vary in value according to the quality of the tea, and their value also increases as they get further from the tea-producing country. It is estimated that between Urgan, Mongolia, and Kiakia, in Siberia, the value of tea-money in circulation is half a million taels, or, in other words, the tea at half-a-crown, £250,000. When it reaches Siberia it is the ordinary brick-tea of commerce. According to the Abbe Hue, payments in Tartary in his time were usually made in brick tea currency.

It is noted in the above article that many of the highest grade Chinese tea now leave the country. Certain rare teas, however, which reach London and other markets, may fetch from £20 to £75 a pound! One rare tea is made from the flowers of the tea plant instead of the leaves. The infusion is of a rich deep brown, and has a peculiarly delicate odour, but is rather more astringent than ordinary tea.

Another sort, known as "Virgin tea," is used in China at weddings. It is made of the sundried leaf intact, and tied up in three strands of coloured silk. After infusion the leaves are eaten as salad. The tea known as "Peking tea," from Peking, is a very tender and large which are still covered with down. The most of all teas is a naturally sweet tea, grown on a very limited scale in Western China. Its culture has been carried on for ages, and the secret kept. The sweetness may be due to natural sugar in the leaf, or may be developed in it by the process of curing.

### THE FORMOSAN LOTTERY.

#### LATEST COMPLICATIONS.

When the Formosan Government started lotteries, we pointed out that the scheme could not square with Japanese law. The anomaly is having some of its expected results. Three Formosan lotteries have now been held, and the first prize, ¥50,000, has been twice won in Osaka. The first winner of ¥50,000 was a man living in Sakai. He sold the winning ticket to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at a discount of 10 per cent and so obtained a clean ¥45,000. The second prize winner of the first prize, as we have recently mentioned, has been involved in much trouble and annoyance, at last giving himself up to the authorities. According to the Osaka Mainichi, Chief Prosecutor Kokubu of the Osaka Chihō Saibansho, being strongly in favour of punishing all buyers in Japan of Formosan lottery tickets, the present "winner" of the first prize will very probably be prosecuted. But as he voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities, he will probably be discharged. The prize, however, will be confiscated by the Japanese Government. The foregoing is only the view held by Prosecutors in the Osaka Court. According to the views of Mr. Hirasawa, Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau in the Judicial Department, and several well-known jurists, the Court may acquit the accused.

The Osaka paper remarks that the lottery fever in Osaka, despite the recent developments, continued to rage. The efforts made on the part of the police authorities to prevent the sale of tickets have proved fruitless. Since the arrest of the first few buyers, no one has been caught, on account of the difficulty of obtaining evidence. The Chief Prosecutor, however, is taking every possible means to ferret out buyers of lottery tickets. Some newspapers have published advertisements of agents of the lottery tickets, announcing that tickets could be bought direct from them by post or by telegram. The Prosecutors in the Osaka Court intend to prosecute any newspaper which publishes such advertisements in the future, on a charge of instigating the purchase of lottery tickets.

The Osaka Mainichi has received a telegram from Moji to the effect that Noda Unekichi, Furukawa Yokichi and two others, who are interested (though in a questionable way) in the first prize, which was won by Mr. Wada Sanzō, but his ticket was appropriated—arrived at Moji recently and put up at the Chose Hotel. They then visited the local branch of the Sumitomo Bank, and applied for payment of ¥50,000, the first prize, which sum was remitted from Formosa. The Sumitomo Bank, which was in receipt of a telegraphic order from the Bank of Formosa to stop payment of the money, refused the application. On reading the report in the Osaka papers relative to the case, and the untimely ticket, however, the four persons in the party thought it advisable to leave Moji without delay, which they did, leaving no clue as to their whereabouts.

The Mainichi thinks that the two persons who accompanied Noda and Furukawa may possibly be Fujikawa, Mr. Wada's brother, and his wife, and that the Bank of Formosa may have instructed the Sumitomo Bank to stop payment on the application of Wada, the theory, if not actual, winner of the prize. It is evident, adds the Osaka paper, that the ¥50,000 in dispute still remains in the hands of the Bank of Formosa.

In Nagoya the police authorities have commenced operations in search of buyers of Formosan lottery tickets, in compliance with the instructions of Chief Prosecutor Matsuda in the Nagoya Chihō Saibansho.

### THE VAMPIRE MILLIONAIRE.

#### SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Mr. Henry Frank, writing in the Arena on American millionaires, says that Sage is a typical instance of what he calls "the vampire millionaire." Sage, he says, was the chief factor in creating in the imagination of the American child a god of gold that compels his idolatry. Sage's only thought was money; his only passion was gold; his only dream was a spectral mountain charged from base to summit with that element that for him and his age became the supreme symbol of wealth and power. Mr. Frank gives some remarkable figures, in which he contrasts the wealth accumulated by a single millionaire with the wealth of the nation as a whole. He says:—

When Sage was born the entire nation was reputed to possess less than three billions of dollars in actual wealth. To-day one man alone is reputed to be able to draw his cheque for more than one-third of the whole nation's wealth when Russell Sage's baby eyes first opened on the morning light. When Sage was born the per capita wealth of the country is said to have been less than £60. In 1890 the per capita wealth was reputed to have been about £230. To-day, probably slightly more. When Sage died he had gathered into his individual coffers a total amount of riches equal to the combined average possession of 333,333 of the citizens of his country at the time of his birth.

Mr. Frank then goes on to point out the startling contrast that exists between the millionaire's powers of accumulation and those of the ordinary citizen:—

Had he annually earned but the sum which was equivalent to the average per capita wealth of his fellow-citizens at the time of his birth, it would have taken him over three hundred thousand years to have hoarded the amount which he is reputed to have gathered into his personal coffers within the comparatively brief space of four-score and ten years; provided that he had not spent most of it and had relinquished the accruing interest. On the basis of this calculation he succeeded in hoarding in a single year what it should have taken him five thousand years to have acquired had his annual earning been but the per capita wealth at his birth-time. And let it not be forgotten that the per capita wealth of our people at Sage's birth was but little less than the amount that the average labourer earned in a single year in the highest wages in 1890. In that year the average annual earning of the labourer was £110. Making our calculation with that figure as the basis, we find that it would have taken 181,818 years for a single person to have accumulated the treasure that Russell Sage left as his heritage when the steel looks snapped shut on his amazing mansion.

These are, indeed, remarkable figures, over which the thoughtful mind may meditate with advantage.

### A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from which there can be arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever causes arising. For SCURF, ECZEMA, RASHES, SPOTS, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and permanent remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and harmless, and warrants you from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 18 Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had some for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1905. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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### Mosquitoes Avoid

the presence of Carbolic that is why the use of

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.

Sold by Local Chemists and Stockists.

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BEETHAM'S

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Removes all ROUGHNESS, IRRITATION, TAN, and KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING, REFRESHING, and caring the summer.

Bottles 1/6, 1/3, and 2/6 each.

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### SELF CURE NO FURTHER MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

in complete solution has been brought in this day, the day of scientific medicine, which has been longed for in health and happiness who for years past have been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all skin diseases, spreading rapidly, itching, burning, and all other ailments of the skin, and all those complaints which mercury and salicylic acid are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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FROM 1893 TO 1905;

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For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 32 Years From 1874 to 1905.

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THE VOLUME which consists of 431 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kowloon, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

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Falls is immediate and permanent, all  
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## BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

Speaking in the House of Commons last  
month in the course of a debate on the fiscal  
question, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said:

I challenge Mr. Lloyd-George's statement  
that we are holding our own. The right hon.  
gentleman's own Board of Trade Returns  
show that the exports to China, including  
Hongkong, from the United Kingdom increased  
by £2,244,000 on an average of five years, com-  
paring 1890-94 with 1904-8. The increase in  
the case of Germany is £1,291,000. Our in-  
crease is greater, but our percentage of increase  
is very much less. (Irish Ministerial  
laughter and Opposition cheers.) I expected  
that now, let us have the figures of the  
United States. They show an increase of  
£2,255,000. (Opposition cheers.) Yet this  
country is beating America out of the field.  
(Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd-George:—America sold £5,000,000  
worth, Germany £3,381,000, and we sold  
£13,447,000. (Ministerial cheers)

With regard to the above "E. C. J. M."  
writes to the Morning Post:—  
It is somewhat strange that no mention was  
made of the figures for 1935, furnished in the  
report for the foreign trade of China prepared  
by the British Commercial Attaché at Peking  
from the Chinese Customs returns. The report  
states that, whereas the imports from the United  
Kingdom rose from £3,195,710 in 1904 to  
£13,006,882 in 1935, an increase of £9,811,172,  
those from the United States rose during the  
same time from £4,79,562 to £11,56,574, an  
increase of £7,79,012. The imports from  
Hongkong are not included in these figures, the  
reason being that there is no method of  
determining accurately what share is enjoyed  
by each country in the large volume of  
trade passing through the island. But, as  
the merchants of every nationality enjoy  
unrestricted use of this magnificent  
trading depot for the South of China, there is  
every reason to suppose that the imports dis-  
tributed from there are divided in much the same  
proportion as those passing through the Treaty  
Ports. regard should also be paid to the  
advance of Japan, whose imports into China  
amounted to over nine millions sterling in 1935,  
a year when her energies were, of course,  
handicapped by the war; and there is every  
indication that Japanese competition will be  
even more formidable than American in the  
future. In fact, it is undeniable that the  
supremacy which England has long held in the  
commerce of China is seriously threatened, and  
that there is a distinct danger that in one of  
the largest neutral markets of the world, one  
which gives promise of tremendous development  
in the future, the largest shares will fall to  
nations who are not handicapped by an anti-  
quated fiscal system.

## A MARK TWAIN STORY.

In the *North American Review* for January  
19th Mark Twain's Autobiography contains a  
very amusing sketch of his erratic brother.  
One of the adventures of this eccentric youth  
may be quoted:—

Once, when he was twenty-three or twenty-  
four years old, and was become a journeyman,  
he conceived the romantic idea of coming to  
Hanksville without giving any notice, in order  
that he might furnish to the family a pleasant  
surprise. If he had given notice he would  
have been informed that we had changed our  
residence, and that that gruff old bass-voiced  
sailorman, Dr. G., our family physician, was  
living, in the house which we had formerly  
occupied, and that Orion's former room in that  
house was now occupied by Dr. G.'s two  
middle-aged maiden sisters. Orion arrived  
at Hanksville at midnight, in the middle  
of the night, started with his customary  
agony on his excursion, his mind all on fire  
with his romantic project, and building and  
enjoying his surprise in advance.

When he arrived at the house he went around  
to the back door and slipped off his boots and  
crept upstairs and arrived at the room of those  
elderly ladies without having awakened any  
sleepers. He undressed in the dark and got into  
bed and snuggled up against somebody. He  
was a little startled, but not much—for  
he thought it was his brother Ben. The man  
that was being crowded round and fretted and  
struggled and presently came to a half-waking  
condition and protested against the crowd. That  
voice paralyzed Orion. He couldn't move  
a limb; he couldn't get his breath; and  
the crowded one discovered his new whis-  
kers and began to scream. This removed  
the paralysis, and Orion was out of bed and  
clinging round in the dark for his clothes in the  
fraction of a second. Both males began to  
scream then, so Orion did not wait to get his  
whole wardrobe. He started with such parts of  
it as he could grab. He flew to the head of the  
stairs and started down, and was paralyzed again  
at that point, because he saw the faint yellow  
flame of a candle scaring up the stairs from be-  
low, and he judged that Dr. G. was behind it,  
and he was. He had no clothes on to speak of,  
but no matter, he was well enough fixed for an  
occasion like this, because he had a pocket-  
knife in his hand. Orion shouted to him, and  
this saved his life, for the doctor recognized his  
voice.

## TEA.

Some interesting facts regarding tea and  
its uses are given in an article in the *Scien-  
tific American*. Among the curious facts  
noted are some of the uses of the spent tea  
leaves by the economical Chinese. In the first  
place they may be dried and pressed into  
bricks to be used as fuel. One use of this  
fuel is in curing pork, and pork thus cured is  
very highly esteemed. The ashes of the fuel  
are used as fertilizer. At other times the  
spent leaves are stewed, or allowed to stand a  
long time in water, to extract the tannin,  
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per cent and so obtained a clear ¥45,000. The  
second Osaka winner of the first prize, as we  
have recently mentioned, has been involved in  
much trouble and annoyance, at last giving  
himself up to the authorities. According to the  
Osaka Chihō Saitanbō, being already in favour  
of punishing all buyers in Japan of  
Formosan lottery tickets, the present "winner"  
of the first prize will very probably be  
prosecuted. But as he voluntarily surren-  
dered himself to the authorities, he will probably  
be discharged. The prize, however, will be con-  
fiscated by the Japanese Government. The fore-  
going is only the view held by Prosecutors in  
the Osaka Court. According to the views of  
Mr. Hiranuma, Director of the Civil and  
Criminal Affairs Bureau in the Judicial  
Department, and several well-known jurists, the  
Court may acquit the accused.

The Osaka paper remarks that the lottery  
favor in Osaka, despite recent developments,  
continues to be active. The efforts made on the  
part of the police authorities to prevent the sale  
of tickets have proved fruitless. Since the arrest  
of the first few buyers, no one has been  
brought on account of the difficulty of ob-  
taining evidence. The Chief Prosecutor,  
however, is taking every possible means to  
ferret out buyers of lottery tickets. Some-  
times papers have published advertisements of agents  
of the lottery tickets, announcing that tickets  
could be bought direct from them by post or  
telegram. The Prosecutors in the Osaka  
Court intend to prosecute any newspaper  
which publishes such advertisements in the  
future, on a charge of instigating the purchase  
of lottery tickets.

The Osaka *Meishichi* has received a  
telegram from Mori to the effect that  
Noda Umekichi, Furukawa Yokichi and  
two others, who are interested (though in a  
questionable way) in the first prize,  
"which was won" by Mr. Wada Sentaro, but  
his ticket was appropriated—arrived at Mori  
recently and put up at the Chose Hotel. They  
then visited the local branch of the Sumitomo  
Bank and applied for payment of ¥50,000, the  
first prize, which sum was remitted from  
Formosa. The Sumitomo Bank, which was in  
receipt of a telegraphic order from the Bank  
of Formosa to stop payment of the money,  
refused the application. On reading the reports  
in Osaka papers relative to themselves and the  
winning ticket, however, the four persons in  
the party thought it advisable to leave Mori  
without delay, which they did, leaving no clue  
as to their whereabouts.

The *Meishichi* thinks that the two persons who  
accompanied Noda and Furukawa may possibly  
be Fujikawa, Mr. Wada's brother, and his  
wife, and that the Bank of Formosa may have  
instructed the Sumitomo Bank to stop payment  
on the application of Wada, the theorist, if  
not actual, winner of the prize. It is evident,  
adds the Osaka paper, that the ¥50,000 in  
dispute still remains in the hands of the Bank  
of Formosa.

In Nagoya the police authorities have  
commenced operations in search of buyers of  
Formosan lottery tickets, in compliance with  
the instructions of Chief Prosecutor Matsuda  
in the Nagoya Chihō Saitanbō.

## THE VAMPIRE MILLIONAIRE.

SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Mr. Henry Frank, writing in the *Arena* on  
American millionaires, selects Russell Sage as a  
typical instance of what he calls "the vampire  
millionaire." Sage, he says, was the chief factor  
in creating the illusion of the American  
millionaire, a god of gold who could be idolized.  
Sage's only thought was money, his only  
passion was gold; his only dream was a spectral  
mountain charged from base to summit with that  
element, that for him and his age became the  
supreme symbol of wealth and power. Mr. Frank  
gives some remarkable figures, in which he  
contrasts the wealth accumulated by a single  
millionaire with the wealth of the nation as a  
whole. He says:—

When Sage was born the entire nation was  
reputed to possess less than three billions of  
dollars in actual wealth. To-day one man alone  
is reputed to be able to draw his cheque for  
more than one-third of the whole nation's  
wealth when Russell Sage's baby eyes first  
opened on the morning light. When Sage was  
born the per capita wealth of the country is  
said to have been less than \$60. In 1890 the  
per capita wealth was reputed to have been about  
\$260. To-day, probably slightly more. When  
Sage died of gold the country's individual  
wealth was a total amount of money equal to the  
combined average possession of 343,333 of the  
citizens of his country at the time of his birth.

Mr. Frank then goes on to point out the  
startling contrast that exists between the  
millionaire's powers of accumulation and those  
of the ordinary citizen:—  
Had he annually earned but the sum which  
was equivalent to the average per capita wealth  
of his fellow-citizens at the time of his birth, it  
would have taken him over three hundred  
thousand years to have hoarded the amount  
which he is reputed to have gathered into his  
personal coffers within the comparatively brief  
space of four-score and ten years; provided that  
he had not spent a cent of it and had relinquished  
the accruing interest. On the basis of this  
calculation he succeeded in hoarding in a single  
year what it should have taken him five thousand  
years to have acquired had he earned earning  
been but the per capita wealth at his birth-time.  
And so it is not forgotten that the per capita  
wealth of our people at Sage's birth was but  
little less than the amount that the average  
labourer earned in a single year in the highest  
wages in 1890. In that year the average annual  
earning of the labourer was \$110. Making our  
calculation with that figure as the basis, we find  
that it would have taken 181,818 years for a  
single person to have accumulated the treasure  
trove that Russell Sage left as his heritage  
when the steel locks snapped shut on his amazing  
manse.

These are, indeed, remarkable figures, over  
which the thoughtful mind may raminate with  
advantage.

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[57]

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ANTICIPATORY FUNERALS.  
KUROPATKIN COMMENTS.

Formulating the numerous general considerations which militated against the success of the Russian arms, General Kuropatkin, in his History of the War, points out first of all that there was the disadvantage of a single line of railway from Europe to feed the strength of the army.

The Japanese maintained their numerical superiority by three means:—(a) By immediately filling up the depleted ranks after a battle, and even while the fight was still in progress; (b) by keeping companies all the time up to their normal strength, and (c) by organising new detachments. All these three measures were constantly employed and formed part of a systematic plan.

The Russians, on the other hand, were unable to make good their losses in this way, and the Commander-in-Chief reports to the Emperor that at Liaoyang the disadvantage was severely felt. This condition of affairs became worse and worse, and at the battle of Mukden the various units of the army were in all nearly half a million short of their normal strength. This serious effect of the endurance and spirit of the troops. The advantage of the command of the sea and the air, as are also the sympathy of the local populations and the consequent facilities for obtaining information. Thus the Japanese nearly always knew all about the Russian strength, movements, and dispositions, while the forces of the Czar were groping in the dark.

Entering into what may be described as moral considerations, the expert points out that "the question of the Pacific for Japan interests so vital, their enormous importance was so clearly understood by the Japanese people, that a war in support of them became at once a national war. Japan had been doggedly preparing for that conflict for ten years, and when it came it was the entire nation that made war. The Japanese aristocracy sent their sons to conquer or die. The officers, before starting for the front, had funeral ceremonies conducted over them, and when they were taken prisoners, even though wounded, they generally committed suicide."

The troops, profoundly understanding the over-whelming importance for their country of the acts of heroism which they achieved, fought with a determination and a valor, never seen in any previous war. It is only by such a supreme impulse of patriotic sentiment that it is possible to explain the fact which happened more than once, that when we took villages which had been occupied by Japanese, groups of these sent themselves up in one or more houses, preferring certain death to capture or surrender. In the battles before Mukden alone there were several such cases."

With regard to the quality of the Russian maps, the following remarks made by General Staffokberg in acknowledging the receipt of orders are instructive. "General staffokberg says: 'On my maps the district through which I am to advance is represented by a white spot, with an arrow pointing to it. There is no indication of elevations, though the country we have to advance through is extremely mountainous, and it is difficult to think that it will allow of the use of field artillery. The absence of any roads on the map prevents me from even indicating the route to be followed by the various columns. If there are any maps of the district in possession of the General Staff, I would be glad to receive them.'"

The history of those sad days for Russia, when her army was disorganised, her case hopeless, supplies lacking, and utter confusion reigning at headquarters, is only relieved by the continuous heroic bearing of the younger officers. The only General whose behavior is not characterised as stupid or criminal is Mischehenko. I alone appears to have some intelligence to have interpreted orders, and equally intelligently to have ignored them when it was necessary for him to act on his own initiative. As the extent of the Russian failure became more and more apparent, Kuropatkin became correspondingly severe towards his corps commanders. After the disastrous engagement at Sandepu he went so far as to threaten to court-martial the whole of them in the event of any further disobedience to his order.

## UNSOPHISTICATED DANCING.

SOME INTERMISSIONS GATHERED AT A "STUPIDITY BOX."

"Ladies and gentlemen, the result of the first dance is two wipers plus and a brooch—lost!"

It is the voice of the dapper Master of Ceremonies, and his announcement is a fine testimony to the vigour of the dancers.

"For a while there is a tired hush in the big ball-room. One lady, wearing a tulle blouse and a vermilion skirt, faints motionless into the arms of her partner, who then carries her to the refreshment table."

At last twenty strong men volunteer to carry the lady out, and by the time the "Professor of Dancing and Deportment" has announced the dancers, partners are clattering at the top of their voices.

"Two more couples this way!" implores the M.C.

There is much mysterious whispering between the worried M.C. and the ladies. What are they up to? The M.C. is seen to be filling his trouser pockets until they bulge. He moves gracefully towards the band-stand, clicking as he walks, and he has become for the moment a winking Safe Deposit; his pockets are stuffed with brooches, bangles, and even rings entrusted to him by ladies eager to give their whole mind to the vigour of the dance.

Presently the band strikes up. A red-haired young man, standing under the giant bunch of mistletoe in the centre of the hall, dispenses with the usual opening bow and gives his hissing partner a prodigiously noisy kiss.

"But," shrieks the lady, "you are a cough-dropper." Other members of the set follow suit, and so the ice is broken.

"Ladies in the centre," commands the M.C. presently. In one corner of the room is wonderfully dignified set. Four tall ladies with colossal hair move daintily towards the centre without so much as a glance at their partners. The strains are too much for a young man with a love curl and a Norfolk jacket.

"Put a bit of life into it, Miss, something like this," and he seizes the tallest amazon, who is evidently in "a superior situation," by the waist and waltzes her round until her feet leave the floor.

When she has recovered her breath she gives him a look which would have felled an ordinary man on the spot.

"You'll wait till we're introduced by the M.C., please, before you take liberties. The same!"

"Only my fan, Miss. I beg pardon," says the crushed one.

"It's granted." This with a slight bow and the air of a Dowager Duchess.

Later on, he of the Norfolk jacket seeks out the M.C. and formally applies for an introduction to the highly beauteous.

"Miss Smith—Mr. Brown."

The introduction works marvels. During the waltz Miss Smith allows herself to be lifted off her feet twice, and cheerfully drops an avalanche of hairpins.

It is not considered etiquette to place the arm round the waist of one's partner at the delicious moment when one meets her in "the chain." Hands are joined, and the lady is swung gently round once under the arm of the gentleman. The clumsy or diminutive partner works havoc with fringed nets during the process and frequently finds one of these uncanny objects wedged to his cuff buttons.

The M.C. has truly wonderful tact. He receives the man with the wadding trousers, the white choker, and the starburst voice, who lumbers up to the bandstand, as if he were royalty.

"Trot out some creamy for me, guv'nor," says the husky son of toil, "I come 'ere to dance."

"With pleasure. Name, please. Thank you, Miss Jones—Mr. Williams."

Miss Jones turns her head. Her blouse is adorned with lace insertions. "Thank you I'm engaged," she murmurs coldly.

Nothing daunted, the M.C. "trot out" five more ladies, who all declare sniffling that they are "engaged, thank you."

At the sixth rebuff, the language of the husky one becomes impossible. The light of battle is in his eyes. Scouting danger, the M.C. with really remarkable presence of mind, removes, for obvious reasons, his new white gloves.

"Dance with me," he whispers eagerly, as if he enjoyed the prospect. "I will be the lady."

The husky one is enchanted. Working the M.C.'s hand after the manner of the village pump, he literally hurls himself into space, revealing the while like a mammoth up. Here, again, the dexterity of the M.C. winks off at least a dozen serious collisions with partners and pillars.

The M.C. is the dullest thing imaginable. Movement is almost entirely confined to the vigorous up and down motion of clasped hands. Many of the waltzers revolve in a circumscribed space about the size of a joint-dish.

The cheap platitudes one hears in other ball-rooms find no place here. The ladies never talk during the intervals of the floor or the band. In a quiet corner just outside the main door Alf is telling his partner of the trouble which compelled him to knock off work two days before Christmas.

"I've been queer, too," confesses his partner. "Mother, she says to me on Boxing-night, you'll be waltzing you never was born she says, if you finish that bottle of pickles. But there, I never could keep off pickles. Come along, old dear, this is the polka as the M.C. is announcing."

Who can the elderly gentleman at the door be who is glancing nervously round the room? He has a stiff white mustache, an astrakhan collar on his coat, and patent leather shoes. His cough has that bark-like quality which one hears only at the Senior Service Clubs.

Careful inquiries show that he is a retired colonel with a pension for Gd., Is. and L., Gd. "hops."

Having satisfied himself that he is unknown to the general company, he approaches a very fluffy little person apparently enveloped in a tangle of featherbos and bodily ease for a dance.

"Well, we've not long introduced," she whispers coyly, "but I always know your sort when I see 'em." After which cryptic remark she floats off with her large but resting confidante on the colonel's astrakhan collar.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The returns of the foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year are now complete. Broadly speaking, the exports to China for 1906 have amounted to \$29,934,015 against \$28,574,793 in 1905 and \$27,921,933 in 1904. The imports, which stood for several years at between \$28,000,000 and \$29,000,000, reached in 1906 a total of \$30,777,557, thus more than balancing out of the comparison the abnormal proportions of the trade of 1905, there is something like a normal increase in both exports and imports.

If the Hongkong figures are to be added this increase disappears—a fact which must be chiefly attributed to the effect of the boycott in southern China on the exports to Hongkong of kerosene oil and wheat flour. The shrinkage in 1906, as compared with 1905, of the exports to the Chinese Empire is entirely covered by the increased export of cotton cloth and of copper, these two items combined having declined from \$45,000,000 in 1905 to \$17,000,000 in 1906.

The figures for Japan show a decrease in exports of \$21,000,000 as compared with 1905, but an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 as compared with 1904, and there is a satisfactory beginning in the figures for 1906, which are \$23,318,717.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the trade with Japan consists in the steady increase of imports. The figures for 1904 were \$49,788,504, for 1905, \$50,703,377, and for 1906, \$64,791,435. The latter total being fully \$30,000,000 above the value of the exports, we shall shortly be hearing, remarks the *Journal*, of the alarming proportion of the adverse balance of trade in our commerce with Japan, and the Island Empire will be accused of making unfair discriminations against the products of American industry, while missing no opportunity to unload upon us her own.

DREAMS.

There are things we used to dream of  
In the glitter and the grime.  
But then we had not the money,  
And now we have not the time.

There are things we used to speak of  
In the candlelight near dawn;  
But then we had youth and valor,  
And now we are pale and worn.

There are things we used to picture  
Of castles of fancy free;  
But then we knew the door to them,  
And now we have lost the key.

For a man may dream in his springtime.  
Of the things he will do when he may;  
But the longing will fade in his autumn,  
And desire will vanish away.

And a man may speak of his longings  
As things he must take soon and fast;  
Till he knows that the hill top is nothing  
And the dreams of this earth are dust.

A man may paint many pictures  
In colours he never has seen,  
Of places, and people, and conquests,  
While the leaves on the trees are green.

But the bronze of the leaf in autumn  
Shall bring an ache to his soul;  
And the picture he painted in springtime  
Are worth but a beggar's dole.

There were things we used to dream of  
That we conjured from glitter or grime;  
But then we had not the money,  
And now we are past their time.

—DION CLAYTON CALHOUN, in "The World"

## LAFACIO HEARN AND JAPAN.

It might be an interesting if somewhat laborious task to investigate the influence which the writings of Lafacido Hearn have had in moulding contemporary Western ideas on the subject of Japan. That the influence has been considerable is undoubted, but whether it will ultimately prove to be in the direction of appreciation or of depreciation it would be difficult to say, especially in the light of his "Life and Letters" recently published. These show how great was the change in his attitude towards Japan and the Japanese as the years passed. Coming to Japan with a deep disgust for the hardness, the crudities, the moralities and insincerities of Western life, Hearn was for a time fascinated by a civilisation that seemed to have the charm of simplicity as well as sincerity, and accepting a post as teacher in a remote part of Japan, where Western innovations had not yet penetrated, he lived for a time in an ideal world. In his days of enthusiasm he wrote:—

"What I love in Japan is the Japanese, the poor simple humanity of the country. It is divine. There is nothing in this world approaching the naive natural charm of them. No book ever written has reflected it. And I love their good, their customs, their dress, their bird-like quivering songs, their homes, their superstitions, their faults. And I believe that their art is as far in advance of our art as old Greek art was superior to that of the ægean. European art, painting, think there is more art in a print by Hokusai or those who came after him than in a \$10,000 painting—no, a \$100,000 painting. We are the barbarians—I do not mean to think these things: I am as sure of them as of death."

That hymn of praise was composed in 1890. Five years later he confessed that his views had undergone a change.

"As for changing my conclusions," he writes, "well, I have had to change a good many. The loss of Glimpse is true in being the feeling of a place and time. Since then I have seen how thoroughly detestable Japanese can be, and that evolution assisted in illuminating things. I am now convinced, for example, that the deficiency of the sexual instinct (using the term philosophically) in the race is a serious defect rather than a merit, and is very probably connected with the absence of the moral sense and the incapacity for abstract reasoning. . . . That the Japanese can ever reach our æsthetic stage seems to me utterly impossible, but assuredly what they lack in certain directions they may prove splendidly capable of making up in others."

And he goes on to say that owing to the development of the mathematical faculty in the race, "Japan ought to produce scientific, political, and military 'ideologists,'—Napoleons of practical applications of science." A total reversal of judgement, then, of the people among whom his lot was cast, and the extravagant eulogy penned in his first year of residence. Yet a little while, and to another correspondent, Hearn's tone was again, and the evils he perceives are due, not to Japanese defects, but to the insidious poison of Western ideas breaking down the national character.

Nevertheless, the national character, though it might be the process of change or variation, was always for Hearn a something definite, of which it could be predicated that it would think this, do that, or vehemently oppose something else. As thus: "The Japanese love of natural beauty is not artificial, as it is to a larger degree with us, but a part of the race-soul and tens of thousands of people travel every year hundreds of miles merely to enjoy the sight and sound of a little stream among whom his lot was cast, and the extravagant eulogy penned in his first year of residence. Yet a little while, and to another correspondent, Hearn's tone was again, and the evils he perceives are due, not to Japanese defects, but to the insidious poison of Western ideas breaking down the national character."

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# FENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STRAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, FORMOSA	ARCADIA	About 4th April	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 5th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA	Noon, 5th April	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUNDA	About 10th April	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. E. P. Martin	April	Passage.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1907.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STRAINS	TO SAIL
NINGPO	KWANGSHE	On 1st April, 4 p.m.
MANILA	TEAN	On 2nd April, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	On 2nd April, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	On 3rd April, 4 p.m.
CHERPOO and NEWCHANG	KWANGSHE	On 3rd April, 4 p.m.
CHERPOO and ILOILO	SUNGKIANG	On 5th April, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	On 8th April, 4 p.m.
TIENHSIN	HUICHOW	On 9th April, 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	CHINGTU	On 9th April, 4 p.m.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports and Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates, or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1907.

11

# OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SARUBAI	SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 9 AM.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHE MARU" Capt. T. ITO	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at 8 AM.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric-light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

14

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS Across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

15 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	Thursday, 11th April	29th April
"ATHENIAN" 3,882	Wednesday, 1st May	25th May
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	Thursday, 9th May	27th May
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	Wednesday, 22nd May	15th June
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	Thursday, 6th June	24th June
"TARTAR" 4,435	Wednesday, 13th June	13th July

\* "EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 p.m. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with Special-Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN, N.B. with the C.P.R. NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Sikse Pier.

# "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE	TRADE MARK REGULATIONS
OF THE FAR EAST	IN CHINA
Do. Small Edition	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illustrations.
DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND CORREA	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol. bound
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: A Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe	FIFTY YEARS ANGLICAN CALENDAR, 1864 to 1913
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG English Mail days 1874 to 1905
THE HONGKONG TYHOON, Sept. 18th, Illustrated Account	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days 1893 to 1905
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	CALLED OUT, or the Chang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe
REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING, VIA LADYSMITH, WITH A NAVAL BRIGADE (Cruise of H.M.S. "Terrible")
MEETINGS OF THE HANSARD REPORTS	SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER, PLAN OF VICTORIA
NAVAL GUNS	"PEAK"
Use with the Columns of the	"NEW TERRITORY"
BY, by J. E.	CANTON
ES TO MIS-	POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM
IN CHINA	

# IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUTPOLD	WEDNESDAY 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 8th May
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 22nd May
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 5th June
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY 19th June
ROON	WEDNESDAY 3rd July

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship "ZIETEN," Captain Minssen, with MAILED PASSENGERS SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 8th April. Cargo will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th April, and Passengers will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 9th April.

Minutes of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50. Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR return	\$61 0 0	\$42 0 0	\$33 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG return	\$75 0 0	\$44 0 0	\$34 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	\$64 0 0	\$44 0 0	\$36 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR return	\$115 0 0	\$79 0 0	\$47 0 0
VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON return	\$63 0 0	\$46 0 0	\$37 0 0
VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON return	\$123 0 0	\$83 0 0	\$49 0 0

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the M. L. Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland, the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port SAID.

# JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, SIMPSONSHAFEN, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
MANILA	1790 tons
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3227 tons
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons

ON SATURDAY, the 20th April, at Noon, the Steamship "MANILA," Captain Minssen, with Mailed Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50	\$30	\$20
TO NEW GUINEA	\$21	\$14	\$10
TO BRISBANE	\$30	\$20	\$14
TO SYDNEY	\$33	\$23	\$15
TO MELBOURNE	\$34	\$24	\$16
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80	\$50	\$30
TO KOBE	\$95	\$60	\$35
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140	\$100	\$60

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97. 0. 0. TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA \$96. 0. 0. From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

# SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

# EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

YOKOHAMA and KOBE	MANILA	Monday, 8th April
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	Wednesday, 10th April
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BAYERN	Wednesday, 24th April

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, O. & S.S. Co., or O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$82 0 0
To Bremen	\$3 10 0
To Paris via Cherbourg	\$5 0 0
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	\$5 0 0

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

# NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOHERS &amp; CO., AGENTS.

# VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE"

Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th of April.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

691

# EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, 27th April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

535

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	First half of April	JAVA PORTS	First half of April
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN	First half of April
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of April	JAVA PORTS	Second half of April
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of April	JAVA PORTS	Second half of April
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half of May	JAPAN PORTS	First half of June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-India ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907.

Telephone No. 375.

19

# SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEL, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.

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For further particulars, apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

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IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, by A. W. Marchmont	1.50	A CRUISE THROUGH EASTERN SEAS, Being a Traveller's Quest in the Principal Objects of Interest in the Far East, by A. G. Plate	1.50
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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

[798-2]

# BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS' AND IVORY TURNERS, BOMBAY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

[798—2

## HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON

Albatross, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns,  
3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham,  
Hongkong

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns,  
7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee,  
Manila

Bramble, gunboat, 719 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. E.  
C. W. Davidson, Shanghai

Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut.  
W. L. Bamber, Yangtze

Cadmus, British ship, 1,570 tons, Comdr. B. L.  
Majordale, Shanghai

Chio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. C. D.  
S. Raikes, Hongkong

Diadem, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns,  
16,500 h.p., Capt. Euphrasie, Hongkong

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6  
guns, 5,500 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Gresson,  
Hongkong

Floa, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns,  
7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, Hongkong

Hamdy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns,  
4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Hongkong

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns  
4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. P. Henniker  
Hongkong

Janet, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns,  
3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Darwall, en route  
Hongkong

Kent, cruiser, armoured, 8,900 tons, 14 guns,  
23,000 h.p., Captain S. V. Yde Horsey,  
Manila

King Alfred, British cruiser, 14,000 tons,  
Capt. Cecil F. Thursby, Manila

Kinchin, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr.  
P. Crabtree, Shanghai

Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. J. A.  
Tuke, Manila

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,  
Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,  
Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Boy, H.N. Shanghai

Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns,  
6300 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Kidd, en route  
Hongkong

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240  
h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Walcott, West River

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240  
h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Alley, West River

Ship, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,  
Lieut. Comdr. P. J. S. Lyons, Yangtze

Taka, torpedo boat destroyer, Hongkong

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns,  
Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.  
Comdr. Seacott, on Yangtze

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 90 h.p., Lieut.  
Comdr. West, Yangtze

Vazze, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns,  
6,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson,  
Hongkong

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 150 h.p.,  
Comdr. A. W. Glennie, Long Harbour

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 330 tons, 6  
guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. L.  
Fergusson, Hongkong

Widgeon, gunboat, 185 tons, 2 guns, 900 h.p.,  
Lt. Comdr. G. B. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,  
Lieut. Comdr. G. J. Todd, Yangtze

Woodlark, gunboat, 15 tons, 2 guns, 550 ph.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Knox, Yangtze

